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and polarized distributions of attracting matter. Steady currents, the law of Ohm, and the electromagnetic field due to linear currents, solenoids, and ring magnets comprise the matter of Parts II and III. In Part IV the laws of electromagnetic induction are developed. The results of periodic electromotive force with application to the alternate current transformer constitute an important practical application. The general equations of the electromagnetic field form the concluding subject of the book.

It is not possible to mention by any means all the topics treated in this work. It forms a good introduction to the more advanced works on electricity and magnetism. Although written to accompany university lectures, it is to be highly recommended for private study.

J. H. McDONALD.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

An Introduction to the Industrial and Social History of England. By EDWARD P. CHEYNEY. Pp. x + 317. New York: The Macmillan Co., Price, \$1.40.

THIS volume is characterized in the preface as a text-book for college and high-school classes. It certainly meets their requirements in a uniquely satisfactory degree. But it is to be regretted that the author's modesty led him thus to underemphasize, on the threshold, the original work embodied so freely in the text.

Chap. 2 of the book is devoted to "Rural Life and Organization, 1250-1350;" chap. 3 to "Town Life and Organization," and chap. 4 to "Mediæval Trade and Commerce," for the same century. These three chapters are the foundation of the book. The six succeeding chapters exhibit, in chronological, clear-cut and learnable periods, the subsequent economic and social development of England, and conclude with a discussion of "Trade Unions, Trusts, and Co-operation." To each chapter is appended a critical bibliography.

Chap. 1 sketches admirably the national history up to 1350, and the introductory sections of chaps. 5-9, inclusive, are likewise devoted to national affairs. It is, of course, difficult to determine what to do with "political" history in a work of this kind; but it would seem preferable, all considered, heroically to take it for granted. There can be little doubt that a scheme which involves for example the presentation of the history of Europe, 1789-1815, in one page (200) is vulnerable. The forty-odd pages given over to "correlating matters of economic and social history with other aspects of the life of the nation" (preface) could be employed to better advantage.

For, in these days of interest in origins it is a trifle awkward to turn one's back on matters industrial prior to 1250. Conceding that the material for this earlier period is not satisfactory, still something considerable can be done, and it should be done to round out this valuable study.

The book is well balanced and even in quality, with the exception of chap. 2, which fails to present a living picture of the agricultural life of the time. The apparently undue length of the chapter on the "Black Death and Peasants' Rebellion" may be excused because of the light it sheds on a difficult period.

Naturally some errors are to be discovered. Thus, in the discussion of the Navigation Acts, it is stated that the acts of 1651 and 1660 forbade all importation of goods into England "from any ports of Asia, Africa, or America, except in vessels belonging to English owners, built in England and manned by English seamen" (p. 192). A

perusal of the act of 1660 shows that colonial ships could participate in the trade and that foreign-built ships could become English. Furthermore, the explanatory act of 1662 makes it clear that under the acts a colonial seaman was regarded as English. Some lesser slips could be pointed out — for example, the date of the treaty of Bretigny (p. 97), the fate of the Armada (p. 141), the Christian name and place of origin of the inventor Cartwright (p. 210) — but such flaws may be easily amended.

It remains abundantly manifest that Professor Cheyney has placed students of industrial and social England under obligations by reason of his clear, orderly and comprehensive presentation of a difficult subject; and his book deserves to be read far beyond the high-school and college circles to which it is dedicated, and to which it is so well-adapted.

G. C. SELLERY.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

Introduction to Zoölogy. By CHARLES BENEDICT DAVENPORT AND GERTRUDE CROTTY DAVENPORT. Pp. xii + 412. New York: The Macmillan Co.

IN this book we have a very interesting departure from the later text-books in zoölogy for secondary schools. It makes a swing of the pendulum away from the technical laboratory course and in the direction of the broader more widely informational natural-history work of a generation ago. There is, however, an admirable, though somewhat brief, outline for laboratory work, which may be used if the equipment and general condition of the school make it possible. The book consists of twenty chapters dealing with different subdivisions of the animal kingdom and a chapter on embryology, based upon the development of the frog and their appendices; the first containing the outline for laboratory work; the second, a valuable bibliography of nearly 150 titles; while the third is a synopsis of the animal kingdom.

The book is based upon sound pedagogics. Each of the first twenty chapters treats of some generally well-known animal form and its allies; as, for instance, chap. 1, "The Grasshopper and Its Allies;" chap. 7, "The Crayfish and Its Allies;" chap. 16, "The Smelt and Its Allies." In every case the process is from the known to the related unknown, and in this respect is in commendable contrast to much which has been put into the hands of the pupils. The order of chapters is probably as suggestive as any arrangement could be for general purpose, yet one which need not be followed by the teacher if the availability of material make it seem best to alter it. This, it seems to me, is one of the strong points of the book. Its general process from the known to the unknown makes it impossible to proceed in the systematic order from the lowest to the highest animal forms, and, since that is the case, within certain limitations, the sequence of work may be made to conform to the seasons. From the standpoint of the book's make-up, the volume is a masterpiece both as to printing and binding — a matter of no little importance in a text-book — and, with a few exceptions, in the matter of illustration. In the latter feature, photographs are more fully made use of than in other books of a similar nature with which I am acquainted. This is more in the right direction, though in some cases the technique of their production in this book is not all that could be desired. It is not perhaps an easy thing to photograph successfully the peculiar animal forms, but I think it unquestionable that with a better use of light and shade the pictures would mean much more to the pupils.